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TOPIC(s): Synthetic biology, metabolic engineering / Industrial biocatalysis

Discovery of polystyrene biodegradable bacteria from the soil and its application for the polystyrene biodecomposition

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PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

Polystyrene (PS), the sixth type of plastics, is difficult to biodegrade due to its chemical structure, which has phenyl moieties attached to linear alkanes. We isolated a putative PS eating bacteria (Pseudomonas sp.) from the soil, which can biodegrade PS. To investigate biodegradation of PS, isolated Pseudomonas sp. was incubated in non-carbonaceous nutrient medium (M9 medium) with PS as the only carbon source. Growth rate of isolated Pseudomonas sp. increased with increasing the concentration of PS. Biodegradation of PS by isolated Pseudomonas sp. was conducted by fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), scanning electron microscope analysis (SEM), and water contact angle measurement (WCA) to confirm the PS chemical structure changes, biodegradation of PS-film, and increasing hydrophilicity of PS-film, respectively. These results provide significant insights into the discovery of a new type of Pseudomonas sp. for the biodegradation of PS, as well as its potential as PS eating bacteria.

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FIGURES

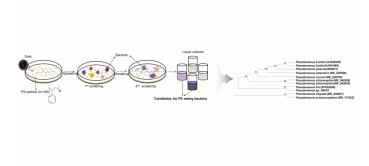


FIGURE 1 FIGURE 2

Process of screening samples and Phylogenetic tree
The screening process of PS-biodegrading
microorganisms from soil (left) and Based on 16S rRNA
gene sequences, showing bacterial populations
present in Pseudomonas sp. JNU01 (rignt)

KEYWORDS

Polystyrene | Biodegradation | Pseudomonas sp. | Synthetic plastic eating bacteria

BIBLIOGRAPHY